

Calendar No. 262

107TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. CON. RES. 102

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 6, 2001

Received and placed on the calendar

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Encouraging the development of strategies to reduce hunger and poverty, and to promote free market economies and democratic institutions, in sub-Saharan Africa.

1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
2 *concurring),*

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3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This concurrent resolution may be cited as the “Hun-
5 ger to Harvest: Decade of Support for Sub-Saharan Africa
6 Resolution”.

7 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

8 Congress finds the following:

9 (1) Despite some progress in recent years, sub-
10 Saharan Africa enters the new millennium with
11 many of the world’s poorest countries and is the one
12 region of the world where hunger is both pervasive
13 and increasing.

14 (2) Thirty-three of the world’s 41 poorest debt-
15 or countries are in sub-Saharan Africa and an esti-
16 mated 291,000,000 people, nearly one-half of sub-
17 Saharan Africa’s total population, currently live in
18 extreme poverty on less than \$1 a day.

19 (3) One in three people in sub-Saharan Africa
20 is chronically undernourished, double the number of
21 three decades ago. One child out of seven dies before
22 the age of five, and one-half of these deaths are due
23 to malnutrition.

24 (4) Sub-Saharan Africa is the region in the
25 world most affected by infectious disease, accounting

1 for one-half of the deaths worldwide from HIV/
2 AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, cholera, and several
3 other diseases.

4 (5) Sub-Saharan Africa is home to 70 percent
5 of adults, and 80 percent of children, living with the
6 HIV virus, and 75 percent of the people worldwide
7 who have died of AIDS lived in Africa.

8 (6) The HIV/AIDS pandemic has erased many
9 of the development gains of the past generation in
10 sub-Saharan Africa and now threatens to undermine
11 economic and social progress for the next genera-
12 tion, with life expectancy in parts of sub-Saharan
13 Africa having already decreased by 10–20 years as
14 a result of AIDS.

15 (7) Despite these immense challenges, the num-
16 ber of sub-Saharan African countries that are mov-
17 ing toward open economies and more accountable
18 governments has increased, and these countries are
19 beginning to achieve local solutions to their common
20 problems.

21 (8) To make lasting improvements in the lives
22 of their people, sub-Saharan Africa governments
23 need support as they act to solve conflicts, make
24 critical investments in human capacity and infra-
25 structure, combat corruption, reform their econo-

1 mies, stimulate trade and equitable economic
2 growth, and build democracy.

3 (9) Despite sub-Saharan Africa's enormous de-
4 velopment challenges, United States companies hold
5 approximately \$12,800,000,000 in investments in
6 sub-Saharan Africa, greater than United States in-
7 vestments in either the Middle East or Eastern Eu-
8 rope, and total United States trade with sub-Saha-
9 ran Africa currently exceeds that with all of the
10 independent states of the former Soviet Union, in-
11 cluding the Russian Federation. This economic rela-
12 tionship could be put at risk unless additional public
13 and private resources are provided to combat poverty
14 and promote equitable economic growth in sub-Saha-
15 ran Africa.

16 (10) Bread for the World Institute calculates
17 that the goal of reducing world hunger by one-half
18 by 2015 is achievable through an increase of
19 \$4,000,000,000 in annual funding from all donors
20 for poverty-focused development. If the United
21 States were to shoulder one-fourth of this aid bur-
22 den—approximately \$1,000,000,000 a year—the
23 cost to each United States citizen would be one
24 penny per day.

1 (11) Failure to effectively address sub-Saharan
2 Africa’s development needs could result in greater
3 conflict and increased poverty, heightening the pros-
4 pect of humanitarian intervention and potentially
5 threatening a wide range of United States interests
6 in sub-Saharan Africa.

7 **SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

8 It is the sense of Congress that—

9 (1) the United States should declare “A Decade
10 of Support for Sub-Saharan Africa”;

11 (2) not later than 90 days after the date of
12 adoption of this concurrent resolution, the President
13 should submit a report to Congress setting forth a
14 five-year strategy, and a ten-year strategy, to
15 achieve a reversal of current levels of hunger and
16 poverty in sub-Saharan Africa, including a commit-
17 ment to contribute an appropriate United States
18 share of increased bilateral and multilateral poverty-
19 focused resources for sub-Saharan Africa, with an
20 emphasis on—

21 (A) health, including efforts to prevent,
22 treat, and control HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, ma-
23 laria, and other diseases that contribute to mal-
24 nutrition and hunger, and to promote maternal
25 health and child survival;

1 (B) education, with an emphasis on equal
2 access to learning for girls and women;

3 (C) agriculture, including strengthening
4 subsistence agriculture as well as the ability to
5 compete in global agricultural markets, and in-
6 vestment in infrastructure and rural develop-
7 ment;

8 (D) private sector and free market develop-
9 ment, to bring sub-Saharan Africa into the
10 global economy, enable people to purchase food,
11 and make health and education investments
12 sustainable;

13 (E) democratic institutions and the rule of
14 law, including strengthening civil society and
15 independent judiciaries;

16 (F) micro-finance development; and

17 (G) debt relief that provides incentives for
18 sub-Saharan African countries to invest in pov-
19 erty-focused development, and to expand demo-
20 cratic participation, free markets, trade, and in-
21 vestment;

22 (3) the President should work with the heads of
23 other donor countries and sub-Saharan African
24 countries, and with United States and sub-Saharan
25 African private and voluntary organizations and

1 other civic organizations, including faith-based orga-
2 nizations, to implement the strategies described in
3 paragraph (2);

4 (4) Congress should undertake a multi-year
5 commitment to provide the resources to implement
6 those strategies; and

7 (5) 120 days after the date of adoption of this
8 concurrent resolution, and every year thereafter, the
9 Administrator of the United States Agency for
10 International Development, in consultation with the
11 heads of other appropriate Federal departments and
12 agencies, should submit to Congress a report on the
13 implementation of those strategies, including the ac-
14 tion taken under paragraph (3), describing—

15 (A) the results of the implementation of
16 those strategies as of the date of the report, in-
17 cluding the progress made and any setbacks
18 suffered;

19 (B) impediments to, and opportunities for,
20 future progress;

21 (C) proposed changes to those strategies, if
22 any; and

23 (D) the role and extent of cooperation of
24 the governments of sub-Saharan countries and
25 other donors, both public and private, in com-

1 bating poverty and promoting equitable eco-
2 nomic development.

Passed the House of Representatives December 5,
2001.

Attest:

JEFF TRANDAHL,

Clerk.

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